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Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 29. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 217, including enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 5, and 45 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 11. No deaths from contagious diseases.

EGYPT—*Alexandria*.—Two weeks ended December 26, 1902. Estimated population, 335,000. Total number of deaths, 360, including 16 from cholera.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 210, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4, and 26 from smallpox.

Rouen.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 236, including enteric fever, 3, and 48 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 3, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 20.0 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,880.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 61; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea, 20. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,539 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 10 from whooping cough, and 6 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 3, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Queens-town, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 46.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs, 224 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 4; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 3, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 21.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 17.0, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 27.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all

causes was 707, including diphtheria, 13; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3, and 33 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 504,653. Total number of deaths, 834, including diphtheria, 17; enteric fever, 25; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 79 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 101, including 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 27, 1902. Estimated population, 189,749. Total number of deaths, 205, including diphtheria, 2, and 3 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Corunna*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 121, including enteric fever, 6, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Valencia.—Four weeks ended December 31, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 480, including 6 from enteric fever.

Vigo.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 45. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.